

XX. *A List of the Lepidoptera referable to the genus Hypsa of Walker's List, with descriptions of new genera and species.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Read 3rd November, 1875.]

Family LITHOSIIDÆ.

Sub-family HYPGINÆ.

Genus HYPSA, Hübner (Type, *H. Silvandra*).

1. Hypsa silvandra.

Phalæna-Bombyx silvandra, Cramer, Pap. Exot. iv. p. 155, pl. 369, fig. D. (1782).

Hypsa silvandra, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 172, n. 7 (1816).

Java (Horsfield). B.M.

This species was in the Horsfield Cabinet, mixed up with *H. intacta* of Walker, from which it differs chiefly in the want of the central longitudinal white streak of primaries: the two insects may, I think, be variations of one species.

2. Hypsa intacta.

Hypsa intacta, Walker, Lep. Het. 2, p. 451, n. 10 (1854).

Java (Henry, Horsfield, &c.). Type, B.M.

3. Hypsa dama.

Noctua dama, Fabricius, Sp. Ins. ii. p. 216, n. 39 (1781); Donovan, Ins. New Holl. pl. 39, fig. 1 (1805).

Phalæna-Noctua dama, Gmelin, ed. Syst. Nat. 1, 5, p. 2545, n. 1049.

Aganais dama, Boisduval, Voy. de l'Astrolabe, 1, Lép. p. 250, n. 3 (1832—35).

Hypsa dama, Walker, Lep. Het. 2, p. 449, n. 6 (1854).

Rockingham Bay (*Macgillivray*); Aru (*Wallace*). B.M.

The type of *H. dama* is in the Banksian Cabinet; it agrees well with specimen "a" of Walker's *H. silvandra*;

Donovan's figure is very incorrect, the white spotted space at the base of primaries being too extensive, and the white longitudinal streak much too broad.

4. *Hypsa dorycea*.

Aganais dorycea, Boisduval, Voy. de l'Astrolabe, 1, Lép. p. 251, n. 4 (1832-35).

Ceram (Wallace).

B.M.

I found this species confounded in the collection with *H. lanceolata*, with which insect Walker identifies *H. dorycea* in his Supplement, p. 212; the two forms are quite distinct.

5. *Hypsa dicta*, n. sp.

Allied to *H. silvandra*: wings narrower, no white veins, but with a distinct white streak on upper surface of primaries; secondaries with no black spot at end of cell, and the outer border narrower, excepting at apex, where it is broader: wings below quite different, brown; primaries yellow at base; a white spot or patch upon the median nervure; secondaries with a broad subtriangular patch on inner margin, leaving only the costal and outer margins broadly brown; a blackish spot at end of cell: body ochreous: expanse of wings 2 inches 5 lines.

Borneo (Stevens); Philippines (Cuming). Type, B.M.

Very like *H. lanceolata*, with which it was (in part) associated, but differing in the spotted yellow base of primaries, the narrower white streak, and the narrower brown border of secondaries.

6. *Hypsa lanceolata*.

Hypsa lanceolata, Walker, Lep. Het. 7, p. 1675 (1856).

Celebes (Wallace).

B.M.

7. *Hypsa monycha*.

Phalena monycha, Cramer, Pap. Exot. ii. p. 52; pl. 131, fig. C. (1779).
Coromandel.

8. *Hypsa complana*.

Hypsa complana, Walker, Lep. Suppl. 1, p. 213 (1864).

Timor and Bouru.

Type, Coll. Hope, Oxford.

9. *Hypsa subsimilis*.

Hypsa subsimilis, Walker, Lep. Het. Suppl. 1, p. 212 (1864).

Singapore. Type, Coll. Hope, Oxford.

I have examined both sexes of this species from the collection of Lieut. Howland Roberts; the female is also in Mr. Moore's collection.

10. *Hypsa clavata*, n. sp.

Primaries very like *H. monycha* and *H. dicta*, but differing from both in the somewhat more clavate form of the white streak and the veins of basal half being white; secondaries with the outer border broader, undulated less irregularly on its inner edge; a large black spot at the end of discoidal cell, and occasionally two other spots, one small on the radial nervure close to the outer border, the other in the form of an oblique dash on interno-median interspace towards anal angle: body golden-yellow, collar and tegulae black-spotted, abdomen with a dorsal series of five black spots; differences below much as above, but only the subcostal vein and the base of the costal, on basal area of primaries, white: expanse of wings 2 inches 8 lines.

Hong-Kong (Bowring), E. India, Silhet (Sowerby).
Type, B.M.

This is the *H. silvandra* of Walker's Catalogue.

Mr. Moore has this species from Borneo and Silhet.

11. *Hypsa heliconia*.

Phalæna-Noctua heliconia, Linnaeus. Syst. Nat. 1, ii. p. 839 (1767).

Hypsa heliconia, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 172, n. 1778 (1816).

Hypsa (Aspa) heliconia, Walker, Lep. Het. ii. p. 452, n. 11 (1854).

N. India (James), Silhet (Sowerby), Moulmein (Clerck), Sarawak (Wallace).
B.M.

12. *Hypsa persecta*, n. sp.

Allied to *H. plana*, but the subcostal creamy spot of primaries smaller and distinctly separated by a brown band or line from the large creamy area; the ochraceous basal area paler, and the black spots upon it well separated and more clearly outlined; secondaries with the brown border narrow, not quite extending to the anal angle; a large

black spot at end of cell, a second (cut by the radial nervure) upon discoidal interspace, a third upon interno-median interspace, and a fourth, smaller near anal angle; body paler yellow, tegulae and collar with a small black spot on each side; abdomen much as in *H. plana*; primaries below with the external brown area more regular, transverse; a large black spot on discocellulars; discoidal spot large, rounded, and black; secondaries with costal border black, apical and external borders brown as above; six black spots, the additional one being placed in the middle of the discoidal cell; body below as in *H. plana*: expanse of wings 2 inches 3 to 9 lines.

♂ Ceylon (Templeton), ♀ Silhet (Stainsforth).

Type, B. M.

This species was confounded with *H. plana* by Mr. Walker, who in his diagnosis says, "posticæ saepe maculis nonnullis murinis;" in the short description which follows he observes, "The spots on the hind wings are occasionally wanting," which would have inclined me to consider the Indian species as type, but the difficulty is settled by Moore, who figures the metamorphoses of the Javan species: the two things are entirely distinct.

Mr. Moore has this species from Canara, S. India; N. E. Bengal; and Formosa.

13. *Hypsa albifera*.

Aganais albifera, Felder, Reise der Nov. Lep. 4, pl. evi. fig. 3 (1874).

Allied to the preceding.

Hab. —?

14. *Hypsa clara*, n. sp.

Allied to *H. plana*, but paler; primaries with brown areas, less irregular, much paler; a brown nebulous streak on interno-median interspace; base yellowish, with five well separated clearly defined black spots, also a black dot at the base; a brown spot near the base, on the inner margin; secondaries white, with two brown dots on interno-median interspace, and a brown submarginal line: head and collar pale ochraceous, the latter with two black spots; tegulae white, with a black dot on the shoulder; thorax creamy, with a central anterior longitudinal pyriform black spot; abdomen ochreous, with a dorsal series of seven black spots: wings below white, primaries with apical area broadly pale brown; a large brown spot on discocellulars,

and a cuneiform, brown, discoidal streak; secondaries with a subcostal nebulous rounded brown spot, and three subanal spots as above; pectus creamy whitish; venter creamy ochreous, with lateral series of black dots: expanse of wings 2 inches 5 lines.

Java (*Horsfield*).

Type, B.M.

Mr. Moore has an example slightly darker, and with the spots rather blacker.

15. *Hypsa speciosa*.

Phalæna-noctua speciosa, Drury, Ill. Ex. Ent. ii. p. 10, pl. 5, fig. 2 (1773).

Hypsa speciosa, Walker, Lep. Het. 2, p. 460, n. 27 (1854).

Sierra Leone.

Allied to the preceding species.

16. *Hypsa plana*.

Hypsa plana, Walker, Lep. Het. ii. p. 450, n. 8 (1854); Moore, Cat. Lep. E. I. Comp. ii. p. 294, n. 675, pl. xiii. figs. 9, 9^a (1858—9).

Java (*Horsfield*).

Type, B.M.

We have six examples of this species, exhibiting no tendency to vary; the body alone would readily distinguish it from *H. clara*, as the tegulæ are ochreous, heavily streaked with black, and the abdomen is transversely banded with black; the wings are, however, differently coloured.

17. *Hypsa?* *tortuosa*.

Neochera tortuosa, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. p. 570, pl. xxxiii. fig. 2 (1872).

India. Type, Coll. Hope, Oxford.

This beautiful species seems to me to be related to the four preceding species rather than to *Neochera*; it has, moreover, the same extremely long palpi.

Subgenus *DAMALIS*, *Hübner* (Type, *D. caricae*, Fabr.)

18. *Hypsa alciphron*.

Phalæna-Attacus alciphron, Cramer, Pap. Exot. ii. p. 58, pl. 133, fig. E (1779).

Hypsa alciphron, Moore, Cat. Lep. E. I. Comp. ii. p. 292, n. 669 (1858—9).

Noctua caricae, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. ii. iii. p. 27 (1793); Donovan, Ins. New Holl. pl. 39, fig. 2 (1805).

Hipocrita vulgaris caricae, Hübner, Samml. Exot. Schmett. 1, pl. 191, figs. 1—4 (1806).

Damalis caricae, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 172, n. 1780 (1816).

Aganais caricae, Boisduval, Voy. de l'Astrolabe, Lép. 1, p. 248 (1832—35).

Hypsa (Damalis) caricae, Walker, Lep. Het. 2, p. 454, n. 13 (1854).

N. India (James), Moulmein (Clerck), Borneo (Low), Java (Horsfield), Ceram (Wallace), Celebes, Menado (Madame Ida Pfeiffer).

B.M.

19. *Hypsa plaginota*, n. sp.

Nearly allied to *H. alciphron*, but larger and paler, the nervures of primaries clearly defined in cream-colour; basal yellow area rather more extended; a large cream-coloured subcuneiform patch, its apex, within the cell, filling up the bases of the second median and lower discoidal interspaces; above it (at upper termination of discoidal cell) a small cream-coloured spot; below, with all the spots black and well defined, excepting two, near apical costa of secondaries; primaries with a broad creamy area, covering and surrounding the end of the discoidal cell; secondaries with the apical brown border badly defined; expanse of wings 2 inches 8 lines.

Hab.—India (*E. Doubleday*). Type, B.M.

Like many of the *Lepidoptera* presented by Doubleday, this is probably Indian. It appears to me to be quite distinct from the preceding species. Mr. Moore has a series of this species from the N. E. Himalayas; the white spots in the primaries of the male are rather smaller.

20. *Hypsa producta*, n. sp.

General pattern and colouration of *H. alciphron*, but larger, the primaries much more produced, the yellow area at base more extensive and oblique, with six instead of five black spots; spots on abdomen very large; primaries below with a whitish halo round the large discellular black spot; spots of secondaries small but black; apical brown area confined to costa: expanse of wings 2 inches 11 lines.

Ceylon (Templeton). Type, B.M.

Walker confounded this, the preceding and the succeeding species, with *H. alciphron*; the largest example of that insect in the collection measures 2 inches 9 lines in expanse, the length of the costa of primaries being 1 inch $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines, and the inner margin $9\frac{1}{2}$ lines; in *H. producta* the costa is 1 inch $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines, and the inner margin $9\frac{1}{2}$ lines; consequently the outer margin is far more oblique than usual. Also in Mr. Moore's collection.

21. *Hypsa strigivenata*, n. sp.

Allied to *H. alciphron*, but much larger, the veins of primaries well-defined, the costal area and a streak, tapering along the submedian nervure, cream-coloured; the postmedian creamy spot large, and sending spurs down the second and third median branches; basal area deep ochreous, with six small black spots; secondaries as in *H. alciphron*, but deeper coloured; body much deeper coloured; abdominal spots narrow and transverse; primaries below with a large white area from central discoidal spot to outer border; spots of secondaries as in *H. alciphron*, but small, black, and well-defined; apical brown area well-defined: expanse of wings 3 inches 1 line.

Penang (Norris).

Type, B.M.

Mr. Moore has this species from Sikkim and Silhet.

22. *Hypsa discreta*.

Hypsa discreta, Walker, Lep. Het. Suppl. 1, p. 216 (1864).
N. Australia (Elsey).

Type, B.M.

Subgenus *LACIDES*, Walker (Type, *L. ficus*).

23. *Hypsa ficus*.

Noctua ficus, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. iii. p. 27 (1793).

Damalis ficus, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 172, n. 1781 (1816).

Hypsa (Lacides) ficus, Walker, Lep. Het. 2, p. 456, n. 17 (1854).

N. Bengal (Saunders), N. India. (Stevens), Ceylon (Templeton).

B.M.

Subgenus AGANAIIS (part), Boisduval, see p. 326.

24. *Hypsa privata*.

Hypsa privata, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. vi. p. 100 (1862).
Borneo (Wallace).

25. *Hypsa aequalis*.

Hypsa aequalis, Walker, Lep. Het. Suppl. 1, p. 214 (1864).
Aru (Wallace). Type, B.M.
This species may eventually prove to be the male of *H. significans*.

26. *Hypsa australis*.

Aganais australis, Boisduval, Voy. de l'Astrolabe, 1, Lép. p. 252, n. 5, pl. 5, fig. 3 (1832—35).
New Guinea.

Closely allied to *H. aequalis*.

27. *Hypsa significans*.

Hypsa significans, Walker, Lep. Het. Suppl. 1, p. 215 (1864).
Aru (Wallace). Type, B.M.

28. *Hypsa strigosa*.

Aganais strigosa, Boisduval, Voy. de l'Astrolabe, 1, Lép. p. 250, n. 2 (1832—35).
New Guinea.

Evidently allied to the preceding species.

29. *Hypsa nebulosa*, n. sp.

♂ Very close to *H. egens*, but with more slender and longer antennae and longer primaries; altogether duller in colouring; primaries brownish-ochraceous, with the veins pale ochraceous; base, excepting on costa, bright ochreous; the five basal black spots wider apart and slightly larger; secondaries broader, dull ochreous, costal area sericeous-whitish; a small dusky spot on radial nervure: head, collar and thorax deep reddish-ochreous; a small black spot on each tegula; abdomen dull ochreous, with a dorsal series of black points: wings below duller and deeper in colouring, the brownish areas replaced by brown, crossed

by pale nervures; all the black spots considerably enlarged; primaries with an additional black spot just below the base of first median branch; secondaries with two large subanal black spots, the upper one oblique: expanse of wings 2 inches 8 lines.

Sarawak (Wallace).

Type, B.M.

A local representative of *H. egens*, but much deeper-coloured than males from N. India, our largest examples of which measure 2 inches 6 lines in expanse. Examples of the females sometimes attain to 1 inch 7 lines, but are brighter in colouring and less heavily spotted, whilst both sexes from Java are very small and brightly coloured, with the black spots of the under surface small.

30. *Hypsa egens*.

Hypsa (Damalis) egens, Walker, Lep. Het. 2, p. 453, n. 12 (1854).

N. India (James), Silhet (Argent), Moulmein (Clerck), Java (Horsfield).

Type, B.M.

Our smallest Javan example measures only 1 inch 10 lines in expanse. If it be proved by breeding that the Indian form is distinct, the name must be retained for the Javan insect, as Mr. Moore has figured the metamorphoses in his Catalogue (pl. xiii. figs. 7, 7^a), thus fixing it as the type of Walker's species.

31. *Hypsa insularis*.

Aganae insularis, Boisduval, Faune de Madag. p. 97, pl. 15, fig. 2 (1833).

Hypsa insularis, Walker, Lep. Het. 2, p. 459, n. 22 (1854).

Aganae borbonica ♀, Herrich-Schäffer, Lep. Exot. fig. 118 (1854), nec Boisduval.

Bourbon.

H. insularis is evidently closely allied to *H. egens*, but appears to differ on the under surface; it is not at all likely to be the female of *H. borbonica*; in my opinion, the latter is not even congeneric with *Hypsa*.

32. *Hypsa versicolor*.

Noctua versicolor, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. iii. 2, p. 49, n. 134 (1793); Donovan, Ins. New Holl. pl. 39, fig. 3 (1805).

Aganae versicolor, Boisduval, Voy. de l'Astrolabe, 1, Lép. p. 252, n. 6 (1832—35).

Hypsa versicolor, Walker, Lep. Het. 2, p. 459, n. 26 (1854).

New Guinea.

This species seems to be also allied to *H. egens*.

Subgenus AGAPE, *Felder* (Type, *A. cyanopyga*).

33. *Hypsa chloropyga*.

Hypsa chloropyga, Walker, Lep. Het. 2, p. 455, n. 16 (1854).

Var. *Hypsa analis*, Walker, Lep. Het. 7, p. 1677 (1856).

Agape cyanopyga, *Felder*, Reise der Nov. Lep. 4, pl. cvi. fig. 4 (1874).

Port Macquarie (*Macgillivray*), Ceram (*Pfeiffer*).

Types, B.M.

H. analis only differs from typical *H. chloropyga* in its rather smaller size and the smaller spots on primaries.

34. *Hypsa Javana*.

Phalaena Javana, Cramer, Pap. Exot. iii. p. 146, pl. 274, fig. C. (1782).

Hypsa (Damalis) Javana, Walker, Lep. Het. 2, p. 454, n. 14 (1854).

Moulmein (*Clerck*).

B.M.

Hypsa saturata of Walker (Lep. Het. Suppl. 1, p. 217) appears to me to be the type of a new genus allied to *Petalia*, and I think that *Aganais ensemioides* of *Felder* (Nov. Voy. Lep. 4, pl. cvi. fig. 1) may be congeneric with it; the basal portion of the palpi in *H. saturata* is very hairy, the hairs being directed backwards in a point towards the upper part of the head; the terminal joint is wanting in the type; the antennae are rather short, the wings more like *Petalia* than *Hypsa* in form, and the abdomen is slender; I shall therefore propose the name *Methypsa* for this insect.

Genus PANGLIMA, *Moore* (Type, *P. narcissus*.)

1. *Panglima narcissus*.

Phalaena-Bombyx narcissus, Cramer, Pap. Exot. 1, p. 116, pl. 73, figs. E, F (1779).

Noctua narcissus, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. ii. 3, p. 20 (1793).

Hypsa narcissus, Walker, Lep. Het. 2, p. 458,
n. 20 (1854).
China.

Mr. Moore has a series of this species from Madras.

2. *Panglima gloriosa*, n. sp.

Nearly allied to the preceding species, but the dark anterior area of primaries broader, and edged with sulphur-yellow; the veins not white; the border of secondaries black, interrupted by a large, subquadrate, apical, white patch, and continued round the margin to anal angle: expanse 3 inches.

Cabinda (*J. J. Monteiro*). Type, B.M.

The Liverpool Museum possesses a second example of this species from Old Calabar.

PACHYPHILONA, n. gen. (Type, *P. correcta*).

Allied to *Philona*, but not so slenderly built; the antennæ of the male short, and thickly pectinated; the outer margins of the wings regularly rounded; second and third median branches of secondaries not emitted so close together: abdomen more robust.

1. *Pachyphilona correcta*.

Hypsa correcta, Walker, Lep. Het. Suppl. 1,
p. 217 (1864).
Ceylon (*Stevens*). Type, B.M.

Walker calls the secondaries of this species "pale luteous;" they are distinctly ochreous, as in *Philona*.

Mr. Moore fortunately possesses a male of this species; otherwise I could not have described the genus, as the type is destitute of antennæ.

Genus **PHILONA**, *Walker* (Type, *P. inops*).

1. *Philona inops*.

Hypsa (Philona) inops, Walker, Lep. Het. 2,
p. 457, n. 18 (1854).

Philona inops, Moore, Cat. Lep. E. I. Comp. ii.
p. 294, n. 676 (1858-9).

Silhet (*Sowerby, Stainsforth, Doubleday*); Java (*Horsfield*). Type, B.M.

The example from Java has white secondaries, but the

yellow colouring in this group seems either to fade very rapidly, or to be frequently replaced by white; therefore I suspect it is merely variation.

Genus PETALIA, *Walker* (Type, *P. plagiata*).

1. *Petalia plagiata*.

Hypsa (Petalia) plagiata, Walker, Lep. Het. 2, p. 457, n. 19 (1854).
New Holland (*Stevens*); Moreton Bay (*Gibbon*).
Type, B.M.

Genus AGANAIIS, *Boisduval* (Type, *A. borbonica*).

In this genus the primaries are shorter, and the antennae of the males much more broadly pectinated than in *Hypsa*.

1. *Aganais subretracta*.

Hypsa subretracta, Walker, Lep. Het. 7, p. 1676 (1856).

Aganais aphidas, Hopffer, Monatsber. Kongl. Akad. Wiss. Berl. p. 422 (1857); Peters' Reise n. Mozamb. p. 432, pl. 28, fig. 8 (1862).
Natal (*Gueinzius*). Type, B.M.

2. *Aganais undulifera*.

Hypsa undulifera, Walker, Lep. Het. 7, p. 1676 (1856).

Hab. —? (*Doubleday*). Type, B.M.

The secondaries are sometimes yellow; so that this species only differs from the preceding in having a brown outer border to the latter wings.

3. *Aganais borbonica*.

Aganais borbonica, Boisduval, Faune Ent. de Madag. p. 91, n. 1, pl. 15, fig. 1 (1833).

Aganais iodamia, Herrich-Schäffer, Lep. Exot. fig. 120 (1854).

Hypsa autica, Walker, Lep. Het. 7, p. 1673 (1856).

Hypsa stipata, Walker, Lep. Het. Suppl. 1, p. 216 (1864).

“Mauritius,” *Boisduval*, “Cape,” *Walker*, *Hab. —?* *Norris*. Type, B.M.

We have the type of Walker's *H. stipata*; it differs in no respect from Boisduval's species.

Genus ANAGNIA, *Walker* (Type, *A. subfascia*).1. *Anagnia subfascia*.

Hypsa (Anagnia) subfascia, Walker, Lep. Het. 2, p. 446, n. 2 (1854).

Anagnia subfascia, Moore, Cat. Lep. E. I. Comp. ii. p. 296, n. 681 (1858—1859).

Moulmein (*Clerck*), N. India (*James*). Type, B.M.

Genus AGANOPIS, *Herrich-Schäffer*.1. *Aganopis orbicularis*.

Hypsa (Peridrome) orbicularis, Walker, Lep. Het. 2, p. 445, n. 1 (1854).

Anagnia orbicularis, Moore, Cat. Lep. E. I. Comp. ii. p. 296, n. 682 (1858—1859).

Aganopis subquadrata, Herrich-Schäffer, Lep. Exot. Sp. Nov. p. 72, figs. 501—2 (1856).

N. India (*James*). Type, B.M.

Genus EUPLOCIA, *Hübner* (Type, *E. membliaria*).1. *Euplocia membliaria*.

Phalaena-Bombyx membliaria, Cramer, Pap. Exot. iii. p. 139, pl. cclxix. figs. C, D (1782).

Hypsa (Euplocia) membliaria, Walker, Lep. Het. 2, p. 448, n. 3 (1854).

Euplocia membliaria (sic), Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett., p. 172, n. 1782 (1816).

N. India (*Warwick*), Moulmein (*Clerck*). B.M.

2. *Euplocia renigera*.

Aganais renigera, Felder, Reise der Nov. Lep. 4, pl. evi. fig. 2 (1874).

Hab. —?

3. *Euplocia moderata*, n. sp.

Euplocia membliaria, Moore (nec Cramer), Cat. Lep. E. I. Comp. ii. p. 295, n. 679 (1858—9).

Very like *E. membliaria*, but smaller and darker; the male costal fold much less developed; the body much deeper in colour; the orange discoidal patch darker and the orange-spot at the end of the cell obsolete, merely colouring the discocellulars: expanse of wings 2 inches 10 lines to 3 inches.

♂, ♀ Java (*Horsfield*). Type, B.M.

4. *Euplocia inconspicua*, n. sp.

Nearly allied to *E. membriliaria*, but darker, the white veins restricted to the external area of primaries, obsolete on secondaries; the male costal development scarcely traceable; the orange patch of female restricted to a basi-costal streak; no trace of orange at end of cell: body deep orange: expanse of wings 3 inches to 3 and 1 line.

Fifty miles from Macassar (*Wallace*). Type, B. M.

Genus *NEOCHERA*, *Hübner* (Type, *N. eugenia*).1. *Neochera eugenia*.

Phalaena eugenia, Cramer, Pap. Exot. iv. p. 235, pl. ccxxviii. fig. M (1782).

Neochera eugenia, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 173, n. 1783 (1816).

Hypsa (Neochera) eugenia, Walker, Lep. Het. 2, p. 449, n. 5 (1854).

Dorey (*Wallace*). B.M.

Var. smaller, with the white veins extending all over the primaries, instead of being restricted to basal area.

Aru (*Wallace*). B.M.

2. *Neochera Bhawana*.

♂ *Neochera Bhawana*, Moore, Cat. Lep. Mus. E. I. Comp. ii. p. 295, n. 678, pl. vii^a. fig. 4 (1858, 1859).

♀ *Neochera dominia* (part), Moore, Cat. Lep. Mus. E. I. Comp. ii. p. 295, n. 677 (1858—1859).

♂, ♀ Java (*Horsfield*). Type, B.M.

Mr. Moore speaks of male and female Javan *N. dominia* as in Horsfield's collection, but I have examined all the specimens minutely, and find that all the examples referred to *N. dominia* are females; they differ from the females of *N. marmorea*, &c. in having the spots of secondaries united into a continuous marginal border.

3. *Neochera albivena*.

Hypsa albivena, Walker, Lep. Het. Suppl. 1, p. 213 (1864).

Tondano. Type, Coll. Hope, Oxford.

I strongly suspect that this is identical with the Aru form of *N. eugenia*.

4. *Neochera stibostethia*, n. sp.

♀ Very like the female of *N. Bhawana*, but rather paler, with the head, collar, thorax, tegulæ and basal segment of abdomen white; the collar and tegulæ partially bordered with ochreous: expanse of wings 3 inches 1 line.

Bourou (*Wallacee*). Type, B. M.

This species has the continuous border of the preceding females.

5. *Neochera marmorea*.

♂ *Hypsa marmorea*, Walker, Lep. Het. 7, p. 1674 (1856).

♂, ♀ *Hypsa (Neochera) dominia*, Walker, Lep. Het. 2, p. 448, n. 4 (1854).

♂ Silhet (*Stainforth*), ♀ N. India (*James*), Moulmein (*Clerch*). Type, B. M.

Walker made the same example serve as male both for *N. dominia* and *N. marmorea*.

6. *Neochera dominia*.

♀ *Phalæna dominia*, Cramer, Pap. Exot. iii. p. 123, pl. 263, figs. A, B. (1782).

Neochera dominia, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 173, n. 1784 (1816).

Coimbatoor, S. India (*Walhouse*). B. M.

7. *Neochera?* *isthmia*.

Hypsa isthmia, Walker, Lep. Het. vii. p. 1674 (1856). Manilla. Type, Coll. Hope, Oxford.

This may not be a *Neochera*.

Phalæna mauritia of Cramer and *Lithosia Arthus-Bertrand* of Guérin, referred to *Hypsa* by Walker, are both species of *Amerila*.

ADDITIONAL SPECIES.

Hypsa sphaerifera.

Hypsa borbonica ♂, Herrich-Schäffer, Lep. Exot. fig. 119 (nec fig. 118), (1854). Australia.